

# THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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VOLUME XXI. NO. 18.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER 1222.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
Single copy, in advance, \$2.00  
at the end of the year  
Single copies, five cents.  
No subscription will be received for less than six months.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
Sixty cents per square of 16 lines, or less, for the first, and 30 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any period under three months.  
For three months, \$4.00  
For six months, 6.00  
For twelve months, 10.00  
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JOB WORK of all kinds executed neatly and promptly.

P. J. SINGLAI, Editor and Proprietor.

**LEGAL NOTICES.**

**N. A. McLEAN,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

Office in the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Cumberland, and Sampson, and the adjoining Counties. Office near the Clinton Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 21, 1860—ly.

**DUNCAN J. DEVAINE,**

**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.**

Office in the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Cumberland, and Sampson, and the adjoining Counties. Office near the Clinton Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 10, 1860. if

**A. D. McLEAN,**

**Attorney & Counsellor at Law,**

**SUMMERVILLE, N. C.**

Will attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett, county PROXY when given, the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec 23, 1859. if

**CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

Will practice in the counties of Bladen, Sampson and Cumberland. Prompt attention given to all business committed to his charge.

April 2, 1858. if

**W. S. NORMENT,**

**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**

**LUMBERTON, N. C.**

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business entrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

July 1, 1859. if

**A. M. Campbell,**

**Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.**

East Side of Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov. 13, 1858.

**H. GRAHAM,**

**Commission Merchant.**

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits, Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Turpentine, and all country produce for sale. Also, I will give up store over to Mr. Von-Glas and joining Lutterloh's wharf, North Water Street.

June 18, 1859. if

**FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,**

**T. WADSWORTH, PROPRIETOR.**

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson streets, is located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the banking houses, wholesale merchants and principal produce dealers.

Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1859. if

**Sheet-Iron**

**TIN WARE, &c.**

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and cooking tin wares, Sheet-Iron, Lead Pipe, &c. Also, the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot." For sale by

Nov. 27, 1858. if

**JAMES MARTINE.**

**NOTICE.**

HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED THE

**ENG. LOCK OF**

of Council & McKethan, I am now carrying on the mercantile business at Council's Elbow.

Aug 19, 1859. if

**BEDSTEADS AND CHAIRS**

For Sale at reduced prices, at the Auction Store of

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Aug 21, 1858. if

**Paints, Oils, &c.**

SPERM, refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanner's Oil. WHITE LEAD, Burning Fluid, Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of Pond's Pain Destroyer.

For sale by

Nov. 27, 1858. if

**JAS. MARTINE.**

**A Word to My Old Friends.**

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c. I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. if

**Marble Factory,**

**BY GEO. LAUDER,**

Two Doors above C. T. High & Son's Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 1, 1858—ly.

**W. M. BYRD,**

**LUMBERTON, N. C.,**

**HAS just received a large and complete stock of**

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**

**Also,**

A large and elegant assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I have bought them at the lowest cash prices, and am prepared to sell cheap for cash, or in exchange for country produce, also, on time to prompt paying customers. I have also a large stock of the best COFFEE, SUGAR and MOLASSES.

Persons desirous of getting bargains would do well to call at my establishment and examine for themselves.

Robeson Co., N. C., May 13, 1860—ly

## NORTH CAROLINIAN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

**A QUESTION.**—One of the assistant marshals, for the county of Cumberland, is taking a large lot of the value of \$100, the law requiring him to take value to be taken.  
Some difference of opinion seems to exist between the land owners and the marshals, the former contending that farms conducted entirely by slaves and for their exclusive interest, were not to be included with that of the master's farm, and that the land given by him to his slaves constitutes a farm of \$100 value. We would ask, who is the owner of the land titled by those slaves, the master or the slave himself? If it is the master, he has the right to give the proceeds of the land to his negroes or to any one else whom he may choose. If it be the property of the slave, then the master is the lawful representative of his slave, and of course it is his property and should be taken, not that of the slave.

**THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ECHO.**  
The nomination of Breckinridge and Lane is evidently finding a response in the hearts of the people beyond even the ardent expressions of approval wherewith it is hailed by the national democratic press throughout the country. Nothing can be said against either by any American who regards the character and good fame of our public men as part of the treasure of the nation, not to be lightly disparaged or tarnished by partisan folly or recklessness. The journalists who deal in nothing but plaudits for their friends and execrations for their foes.

"Who over-violent or over-evil,  
Make every man a God or devil?"  
are shut out from their degrading occupation by the well-known and universally acknowledged character, abilities, services, and personal dignity of our candidates. These qualifications are calling to our standard many who have heretofore been numbered among our opponents. There will, we predict, be a stampede among the old-line whigs, North as well as South.

One of the uppermost sentiments in the minds of the American people is, that the presidential office should not be lowered by vulgarity of life and associations on the part of the occupant, or by unbecoming habits and manners. There is no apprehension of this under our candidates. Can as much be said of the others?

"Gov. Floyd, Secretary of War, is known to be a Douglas man. A correspondent of the Boston Herald says that Gov. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, maintains that Douglas is the regularly nominated national democratic candidate; and that it is the duty of the Connecticut democracy to unite cordially and earnestly in his support."

We copy the foregoing from the *Providence (R. I.) Daily Post*, for the sole purpose of giving the statements which it makes the promptest and most unequivocal denial; and of, at the same time, calling the attention of the public to the utter recklessness with which some of the organs of the Douglas faction are endeavoring to mislead and delude the North, and the feeling entertained by prominent men against those whose aim it is to divide and conquer the democratic party.—*Was. Constitution.*

For the North Carolinian.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., July 2nd, 1860.

Gentlemen:

Your letter, informing me of my unanimous nomination by a Convention of the Democratic party, held at Floral College, on the 14th ult., as a candidate for a seat in the Senate, came to my Post Office, during my absence from home, and on this account, has not received an earlier reply.  
It is well known to many of my fellow citizens that I had determined, long ago, not to be a candidate, during the present year, if I could avoid it, with proper respect for myself and the regard for my friends. This conclusion I made known, publicly, in a speech which I had the honor to deliver in Lumberton, during the month of May. I had indulged the hope, therefore, that my party and personal friends would not place me in a situation where, under the circumstances, I should even seem to be regardless of their wishes, but would select some other person to make a public advocacy of their principles, and receive their votes on the day of election. I regret exceedingly that their kindness to me, did not allow them to take such a course, for it would have relieved me of the necessity, of taking a position which I regard for the public and my own self respect, imperatively demands.

I have given your letter, Gentlemen, my most respectful consideration, and, although, under ordinary circumstances I should feel disposed to yield to the wishes of two partial friends, even though they conflicted with my inclinations and the dictates of my judgement, I am compelled to decline the nomination so generously tendered me. I do so, with profound sense of gratitude to my fellow citizens for many past evidences of confidence, and with a sincere desire, as always heretofore, to do all in my power to advance their interests and the good of my native State. But whilst freely acknowledging my obligations to them, I cannot be unmindful of what is due to myself, and to those whose lot is inseparably connected with mine.

Candid oblige me to say, that, in addition to the foregoing, I decline to be a candidate—not because of a want of faith in the principles of my party, or an unwillingness to defend them against the assaults of all who have not the boldness and honesty to avow their own—not because I am thankful for past evidences of public confidence, which confidence I have endeavored to requite, by a faithful discharge of my Legislative duties—but because, the personal relations existing between the Candidate of the "Opposition" and myself, are of such a nature, that a controversy would be exceedingly unpleasant to me, and offensive to the tastes of a large majority of the good people of the District. Under these circumstances, I am sure that my political as well as my personal friends, will appreciate my position and allow me to remain, for the present, a more quiet, but not less interested actor, than I could be, if a candidate for public favor.

I trust sincerely that you will still prevail upon some one, differently situated, to take the field as your standard-bearer. We have others who could sustain themselves in the contest, with credit to the country.

I have full confidence, that we shall triumph in the approaching elections. Unlike our opponents, in this section of the Union, we have *boldly declared our course and met the issue*. (The men, on all questions of public concern. We have dared to "stand for the right," in the face of the em of demagogues and the revilers of fanatics. They have *searched* their opinions, and avoided the issue, under terms of vague generality, which can be, and are, construed to mean whatever the necessities of the party or the men, in different sections of the country, may require. The people will not hesitate—for they can not wisely, trust a set of men, who have not the manliness to avow the principles upon which they propose to administer the government. Men of ordinary intelligence will know, that something more than a mere "Co-stition, Union and enforcement of laws," existing, is essential to the preservation of the public interest, and they demand to know *measures of policy*, political parties propose to enact. A simple declaration to observe the Constitution, means nothing distinctive in the way of practical Legislation (just as a belief in the Bible, does not determine any man's religious creed) and hundreds of laws can be passed, unequal, unjust and oppressive, which no court could decide to be unconstitutional.

I will trespass no longer, for the present, upon your time, hoping to have the opportunity, hereafter, of discussing before the people, the various positions of the parties claiming the public confidence. I so, I shall endeavor to show, that the organization, which nominated John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, is the one best entitled to the support of the South, not only because of the truth of the principles which it holds, but because it alone, has had the courage and manliness to *avow* them, before the country.  
I am, Gentlemen, with very high respect. Your obedient servant.

WALTER L. STEELE.

To Dr. JOHN REGAN.

Dr. DANIEL SHAW.

ALEXANDER WATSON.

PETER A. MCGAHEIN.

SAMUEL J. GIBSON.

WM. L. STEWART.

Committee.

## THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

It has been stated by Mr. Douglas, and his friends and adherents have again and again repeated the statement, that the platform which seventeen democratic States of the Union framed at Charleston, and which the National Democratic Convention has just adopted at Baltimore, is a disunion platform, the object of which is to get Congress to force slavery on the people of the Territories whether they wish it or not, and to make a slave code for the government of all the public domain.

Since the platform thus assailed has been adopted as the doctrine by which we are to fight our battle from this day until November next, and as the political creed by which we are to abide for the next four years, it is essential, that the fallacy of the accusations which have been made against it should be exposed and refuted, and its true scope, meaning, and just principles made manifest to the people.

In the first place we lay our platform before our readers, that each may scan and examine it for himself.

**THE MAJORITY PLATFORM.**

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Charleston be affirmed with the following resolutions:

1. That the national democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories: First, That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories.

Second, That the territorial legislature has no power to abolish slavery in any Territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein; nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

2. Resolved, That the enactments of State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

4. Resolved, That the democracy of the nation recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

5. Resolved, That the national democracy earnestly recommend the acquisition of the Island of Cuba at the earliest practicable period.

Whereas that one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore,

Resolved, That the national democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean at the earliest practicable moment.

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